

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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February 4 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 66
Humidity 87 57

February 4 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 88 70

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.96

3136 日二初月正

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

五拜禮 號四月式英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAYS LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE "APPAM."

BRITAIN AND GERMANY BOTH CLAIM THE VESSEL.

The Zeppelin Raid; Graphic Stories of Visit.

GERMAN PEACE FEELERS: LATEST CONDITIONS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

DUTCH MAIL BOAT DAMAGED.

NO LIVES LOST.

February 2, 2.00 p.m.
The Dutch mail boat Princess Juliana has been damaged and beached at Felixstowe. She has apparently been mined. Seventy-nine passengers and crew have been landed at Harwich. None are missing, and the mails have been saved.

SMACKS AND TRAWLER SUNK.

February 2, 2.00 p.m.
Three smacks and a trawler have been sunk in the North Sea.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACK FAILS.

February 3, 12.10 p.m.
A British communique states that last night one of our patrols, after shooting the enemy, threw hand grenades into a hostile trench established in the northern end of Irie. In the morning the enemy attempted a surprise attack on our trenches on the Ypre-Piken Road, but it was not preceded by an artillery bombardment and was easily repulsed by our fire.

FRENCH BATTERIES ACTIVE.

February 2, 4.55 p.m.
A Paris communique states that the French batteries are active wrecking convoys, and blowing up an ammunition depot.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENTS.

February 3, 1.50 a.m.
A Paris communique says that there has been mining activity in Artois. The French artillery has made most effective bombardments in Artois, Champagne, Woivre and Lorraine.

BLOW TO AUSTRALIAN FRUIT-GROWERS.

QUARTER MILLION CASES FOR EXPORT.

February 2, 2.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, the Commonwealth has informed the Imperial Government that arrangements have already been made to ship one and a quarter million cases of fruit, and that the entire stoppage of export will ruin the small growers.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

February 2, 2.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the War Loan of ten millions sterling has been over-subscribed.

TO-DAYS LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE APPAM.

CAPTAIN HARRISON'S STORY.

February 2, 12.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Norfolk states that the Appam is still under the guns of the fortress, and all the passengers are promoting the deck.

Captain Harrison told an American pilot that all was bright and clear, and they were moving at a fair speed when they sighted a tramp steamer approaching. He did not fear anything and was unprepared. Suddenly the tramp fired, "I have to and simultaneously the tramp steamer's canvas on the foremast dropped away revealing a battery of large guns. We surrendered unconditionally and a prize crew boarded the Appam, and under the guns of the raider, disarmed and imprisoned the crew in the cabins. They liberated twenty of the German prisoners who assisted the prize crew to head the ship towards America. A German was stationed at the wireless and received messages, but he did not send any, and he thus ascertained the whereabouts of British cruisers, from which the German commander, Berg, steered.

GERMAN COMMANDER'S BOLD STATEMENTS.

February 2, 1.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the Appam's arrival there was a tremendous sensation as this is the first instance of the pirates capturing a liner, while the question of status will likely make a course of debate in International Law. The German commander has already circulated a story that the Appam captured two British ships crossing the Atlantic, with the object of proving she was used a cruiser, and thus ought to be interned. He admitted that the Appam did not resist, and says that she was captured four days after having sailed. He took her to Norfolk fearing to meet a British cruiser if they went towards New York. When the Appam passed Virginia Capes he was asked by the Fortresses to state the name of the vessel and he replied that she was the German cruiser Buffalo.

It is stated that Sir Cecil Spring Rice and Count Bernstorff are going to Norfolk.

The former has already interviewed Mr. Lansing who says that Sir Cecil Spring Rice insists that the Appam be returned to her owners in accordance with the constant British contention that belligerents are not entitled to bring a prize into a neutral port, which contention Germany upheld at the Hague Convention.

The American attitude on the question has hitherto been non-committal, the only parallel war case being that of the British ship Farn which was taken into San Juan with a German prize crew a year ago. Mr. Bryan ruled that the Farn was a German auxiliary and ordered her internment.

GERMAN COMMANDER'S STORY.

February 2, 2.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Norfolk says the German commander Berg states they captured the Appam sixty miles north of Madeira on January 16. The Commander of the Moewe on January 17 engaged the Clan Macintosh and sank her after an exciting combat. Fifteen of the crew of the Clan Macintosh were killed, and the Appam returned and picked four of them out of the water. The Commander of the Moewe then ordered Commander Berg towards America.

The Commander of the Moewe sank on January 10 the Farrington, and placed a prize crew on the coaler Corbridge. He sank on January 13 the Drumonby, and another trader on January 15, bound for Arica with a cargo of wheat.

DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS SAFE.

February 2, 4.40 p.m.
Sir Edward M. and Lady Marwether and Mr. Fred James are safe on board the Appam.

THE APPAM'S CAPTOR.

February 2, 4.22 p.m.
Reuter's Washington correspondent says it is believed that it was an armed tramp, and not a submarine, that captured the Appam. The German commander says the Appam offered no resistance.

JOYOUS SCENES.

February 2, 7.10 p.m.
It is announced that the Appam had bullion worth nearly half a million on board.

There were joyous scenes at the shipping offices, when the relatives of passengers were told that the passengers were safe.

A report reached shipping circles a fortnight ago that a German ship had escaped from a neutral port. This becomes significant in view of the marauding Moewe. That the Moewe escaped from the Kiel Canal is regarded as being most unlikely.

THE RIVAL VIEWPOINTS.

February 2, 11.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Sir Cecil Spring Rice has applied to Mr. Lansing for the release of the Appam and her return to her owners, in accordance with the Hague Convention, which it is argued, superseded the Prusso-American Treaty of 1882.

The German Embassy maintains that the Treaty is applicable and permits of the internment as a Naval Auxiliary and her subsequent return to Germany.

TO-DAYS LATEST WAR ELEGGRAMS.

THE APPAM.

ORDER FOR PASSENGER'S RELEASE.

February 3, 4.40 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Count Bernstorff has formally claimed the Appam as a prize under the Prusso-American Treaty. The State Department has ordered the release of the Appam's passengers. Immigration officials refuse admission to fourteen persons as indigent; they include several Germans from the Cameroons.

THE APPAM'S BULLION.

February 3, 1.45 p.m.
The Bank of West Africa says that the bullion on board the Appam amounted to \$30,000 sterling.

DUTCH MINISTER RESIGNS.

February 2, 4.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that the Minister of Finance, Myhneer Treub, has resigned.

THE LUSITANIA.

HOPES OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

February 2, 4.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the authorities in Berlin have telegraphed instructions to Count Bernstorff which it is hoped will lead to a final understanding regarding the sinking of the Lusitania.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES URGED.

February 2, 6.45 p.m.
A Board of Trade Sub-Committee recommends measures to safeguard, after the war, those British industries which are most open to German competition, including larger funds provided for research, training, uniformity of the Patent Law throughout the Empire, trade marks distinguishing foreign goods, greater financial assistance to British industries, the formation of a Ministry of Commerce, the re-organization of the Consular Service and tariff protection where necessary. The Committee says, regarding trade marks, that the Raj should be urged to reconsider the question of the establishment of a trade mark registration in India.

TURKISH HEIR APPARENT

COMMITTS SUICIDE.

February 2, 4.40 p.m.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that a Constantinople telegram says that the Heir Apparent, Youssef Izzeddin, has committed suicide owing to illness.

FOUL PLAY SUGGESTED.

February 3, 1.45 p.m.
The newspapers doubt the statement that Youssef Izzeddin committed suicide and hint at foul play. He was an Anglophile and had advocated peace with the Entente.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

THE CAMEROONS.

February 1, 7.15 p.m.
Colonel Dobell telegraphs that the coast-line of the Cameroons is clear of the enemy. Over seven hundred Germans are now on the Spanish frontier, while many deserters are surrendering to the Anglo-French authorities.

THE RUSSIANS.

February 1, 8.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that Russian scouts have blown up the part of the Baranovitch-Vilna railway, which the Germans had recently repaired. The Germans are using new small aeroplanes on the southern front.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

February 1, 7.15 p.m.
The Press Bureau has issued a statement saying that the Zeppelins last evening, apparently, attempted an extensive raid, but were hampered by a thick mist.

After crossing the coast they steered various courses, bombing several towns and rural districts in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lancashire and Staffordshire. There was some damage to property.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS. NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Lord Chelmsford has arrived in England.

The Chicago Tribune publishes some new German peace feelers.

Three smacks and a trawler have been sunk in the North Sea.

Sir Edward M. and Lady Marwether and Mr. Fred James are safe aboard the Appam.

During the Zeppelin raid on England, the Mayores of one town was seriously injured.

The U. S. State Department has ordered the release of the Appam's passengers.

Count Bernstorff has formally claimed the Appam as prize under the Prusso-American Treaty.

It is believed that it was an armed tramp, and not a submarine, that captured the Appam.

It is reported that the Turkish Heir Apparent has committed suicide, but foul play is suggested.

The Bank of West Africa says that the bullion on board the Appam amounted to \$30,000 sterling.

The Japanese steamer Takata Maru collided with the tank steamer Silver Shell off Cape Race, and was abandoned.

At a Mission meeting in Staffordshire, the vicar's wife, another lady and a girl were killed on the spot by a Zeppelin bomb.

In the Zeppelin raid on Salomica, thirteen persons were killed and sixteen injured, including three soldiers.

The Press Bureau announces that the casualties during the recent Zeppelin raid were fifty-nine killed and a hundred and one injured.

It is announced that the Panama Canal will be closed till a permanent channel is guaranteed, which will probably be two months.

A Board of Trade Sub-Committee recommends measures to safeguard, after the war, those British industries which are most open to German competition.

The German Embassy maintains that the Prusso-American Treaty permits of the internment of the Appam as a naval auxiliary and her subsequent return to Germany.

The authorities at Berlin have telegraphed instructions to Count Bernstorff which it is hoped will lead to a final understanding regarding the sinking of the Lusitania.

The Press Bureau says the utterly inaccurate Berlin official report of the raid further proves that Zeppelins are unable to ascertain their position or shape a course with any degree of certainty.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, February 7.

Licensing Board Meeting.

Saturday, February 12.

Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders; noon.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders; 12.30 p.m.

Monday, February 14.

Union Waterboat Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders; 11 a.m.

Tuesday, February 15.

H.K. Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—Meeting of shareholders; noon.

Saturday, February 19.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Meeting of shareholders; noon.

NOTICES.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

NOTICE.

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AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
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Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

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J. WITCHELL,
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Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

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Caterers for special buffets and dinner parties at the Hotel, Clubs, or residences.

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W. GALLAGHER,
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Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

NOTICES

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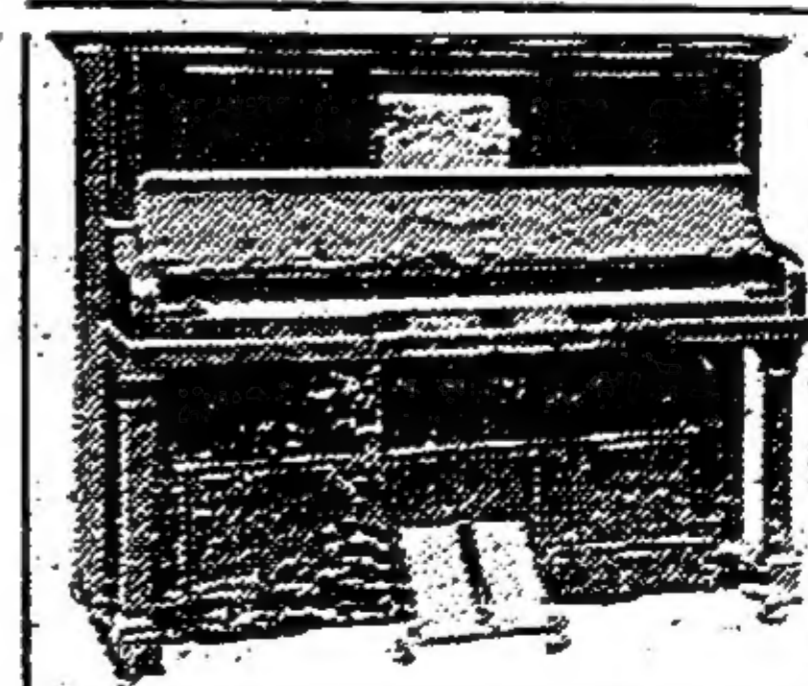
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EXPERT WATCH MAKER.

Large Stocks of Gold and Silver Watches and Clocks, Watch and Clock Works and Furnitures of best European and American Make, Thermometers, Barometers, and Ship, Marble and Office Clocks, by C. J. Gaupp & Co.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Kung Hi Fat Chol.

While President Yuan, the Emperor elect, is ambitious, no one, not even his enemies, can say that he has not worked for the good of China. He has always been on the side of sane progress and his record in matters of reform remains unsurpassed. Those who saw in him the hope of China as President believe that as Emperor he will be even more of a success, but even then China is not likely to emerge from the darkness of the wood. There is an increasing number of young men who are influenced by new political ideals and aspirations. They are a new force in the situation and Yuan, if he be wise, will take them into account. Politically the New Year opens with a cloud in the sky, but many have every confidence in the ability of Yuan and his following to dispel that cloud and give the impetus to a new era in which the many and perplexing problems of reform will be solved, to form a strong central Government and give shining peace and prosperity to the people.

Daily Press.

China's Position in the World. Obviously, therefore, a territory of the extent and fertility of China could not be allowed for ever to remain closed to the rest of the world. It is not, indeed, in the interests of its own inhabitants that it should so remain. By developing her resources along Western lines China is benefiting herself no less than others. If with the aid of up-to-date scientific devices she can increase her wealth and improve the condition of her toiling masses she is the gainer. That her people should be slow to adopt new ideas, however, is only to be expected, for they lack the advantages of modern education. But with the extension of railways, posts and telegraphs, and the growth of a vernacular Press, the veil of ignorance that has so long covered the land will be rent and the light of progress will penetrate into every corner of the interior. Not until this has happened is China likely to take the place which Nature intended her to take among the nations of the world. Happily, there are abundant indications that the need of reform, political and industrial, is being recognised and, though improvements may be introduced slowly at first they are certain to bring others more rapidly in their train.

China Mail.

Chinese New Year.

Though the Gregorian Calendar was adopted when the Republic was put on an end to the Manchu dynasty, and though there has since been an increasing observance of that calendar in official circles in China, four years have not been long enough to wear the great mass of the Chinese people from the use of the lunar calendar. And so Chinese New Year will doubtless be observed to-morrow with undiminished unanimity and zest. Indeed, there was every indication a month ago that Chinese New Year would be made an occasion of greater festivity than ever, for the enthronement of the Emperor-elect had been provisionally fixed for this date or thereabouts. But the revolt in Yunnan intervening, the Enthronement was postponed indefinitely and Chinese New Year is on that account aborn of much of the interest and joy it was expected to have, for a large class of officials particularly. To them the postponement of the enthronement has been a great disappointment, for they had been looking forward to the much rumoured list of honours and invitations to attend the "Great ceremony," which is the synonym commonly used by the Chinese papers when writing of the Enthronement.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until commanded.

(Payable in Advance.)
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

HAZELAND.—On the 2nd February, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, The Peak, Maria Hazeland, aged 77, widow of the late F. I. Hazeland, Crown Solicitor, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

OUR TRADE METHODS.

The fact that a meeting held at the London Guildhall to discuss the question of trade and employment after the war has expressed itself in favour of the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce gives added interest and importance to the interview which the Telegraph recently had with Mr. Moore-Bennet, the well-known authority on Far Eastern trade. In that interview, Mr. Moore-Bennet plainly showed the necessity for the creation of such a Ministry if Britain is to hold the position in the commercial world to which her possessions and influence entitle her; what is more, he made it equally clear that unless such a step is taken we cannot hope to hold our own after the war with rival nations who, through such a Department of State, keep an ever-open eye on possibilities of expansion in all quarters of the globe.

The more one looks into this vitally important question, the more evident does it become that the present system, or lack of system, which Britain follows in regard to the openings which present themselves in the overseas markets can only lead her into a position of declining influence in those spheres. At the same time inaction on her part will make it all the easier for our competitors when we enter into that economic war which we know will be keenly waged when the present military and naval hostilities come to an end. The observations which Mr. Moore-Bennet made, showing from actual experience the astounding ineptitude and disinclination of our Consular officials to render assistance to business men, were most pointedly backed up from a totally different quarter by some remarks recorded in an article which we reprinted on Wednesday in relation to Northern and Southern America. It was there shown that for the entire continent of North America, with a gigantic trade of more than eight hundred millions sterling, no Commercial Attache has ever been appointed by Britain, while in one instance in Brazil the British Consular officials had never made a trade report for six years, and, in another case, one of our Consuls in a Latin-American State had for sixteen years neither made such a report nor had he even been requested to do so. When we knock up against hard, unpleasant facts like these, we may well wonder how British trade interests have managed to hold their own to the extent to which they have. The credit for our present position in the markets of the world must be given wholly and solely to the keenness and energy of our big commercial houses and their representatives abroad, who have had to battle against great odds as compared with their foreign rivals who look for, and receive, every encouragement from their Governments. No part of such credit can rightfully be claimed by His Majesty's representatives abroad.

The fault does not lie primarily with our Consular Staffs, we admit; they are trained along certain well-defined lines and are expected to follow the traditional policy in this matter. The blame must be placed on the shoulders of successive Governments for their failure to set up the machinery which is necessary to safeguard and advance our trade interests in foreign lands and even in our own Colonies, too. Organisation and system are needed in the world of business to-day more than ever before. We cannot afford to continue along in the slipshod, haphazard way we have been content to follow in the past. If we do, we shall be overtaken and the plume will be wrested from us. That is why there must be brought into being a separate and distinct Government Department whose business it shall be to see that full and reliable information, as well as prompt and willing assistance, is provided to business institutions and men regarding world markets in which they are concerned. Such a development will come, we have no doubt. And the war is hastening it on.

Piracy Prevention.

It is satisfactory to know that the authorities are keeping an eye on owners of steam craft, which ply outside the waters of the Colony to see that they comply with the law's requirements so far as the prevention of piracy is concerned. There were two cases before the Court on Wednesday in which launch-owners were charged with failing to enter into bonds under the Ordinance which deals with this subject, and, the shortcomings having been proved, the delinquents were rightly called upon to pay heavy fines, each being ordered to part with a hundred dollars. The bond required by the Ordinance is one to the effect that the owner agrees to take certain stipulated precautions to guard against piratical attacks, these including the provision of adequate protection for the officer or officers when on the bridge. In one of the instances under notice it was stated that not only had the owner failed to enter into the bond, but he had not even caused the necessary grill to be erected on his launch. What the parties most concerned have failed to do in the past, the authorities now compel them to do, and very rightly so, too. It is to the owners' own interests to take these necessary precautions, to say nothing of the added security which they confer on the people who travel on these vessels.

Preparing for Peace.

It may be early in the day yet to talk of conditions which will arise when peace is declared, but there cannot, or should not, be any minimising of the huge problems which will present themselves, especially in the industrial world, when the transition does take place. And the more one ponders over the matter the more apparent does it become that if these problems are to be adequately dealt with, there is no time to lose in setting about the work of organisation which the task demands. The question, we are glad to see, has already been raised in Parliament, and some idea of the situation to be faced was provided by Lord Crewe when he stated that over three million men and women were engaged on war work, while as many men were under arms. The obvious meaning of these facts, therefore, is that at the close of the war the task of re-absorbing or re-distributing some six million workers will present itself. It was well stated during the discussion of the question that if we had some excuse for being unprepared for war, we have none for being unprepared for peace. And that is why the question is one of far greater urgency than would appear at first sight.

A Business Problem.

As to the intentions of the Government in the matter, the curtain was partially lifted when the spokesman for the War Office said that demobilisation would be gradual, and that soldiers on being disbanded would receive four weeks full pay and allowances, with travelling expenses to their homes, a money gratuity for war service, and a year's insurance policy against unemployment—machinery which was not available after the Boer War, when so much distress occurred. It was also stated that the Board of Agriculture has been making ready for the return of men to the land. These are reassuring facts so far as they go, but we cannot help feeling, in view of the incalculable importance and magnitude of the problem, that the subject is one which calls for more specialisation and consideration than it is likely to receive if left to various Government Departments. Lord Haldane made a happy suggestion on that point when he pleaded for the creation of a special General Staff for peace that should set about producing a Peace Book similar to the War Book upon which the Committee of Imperial Defence concentrated its energies and experience last August. That is what is needed—a special body of men representative of the best business capacities of the nation, for, after all, it is essentially a business problem.

DAY BY DAY.

THIS NOT THE WHOLE OF LIFE
BUT ALL OF DEATH TO DIE-
MANGERS.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 52;
fog. (1915, 63 clear.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 61;
dull. (1915, 70 clear.)

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Namur at 11 a.m. to-morrow.
French Mail.—Closes per a.s. Cordillera at 4 p.m. to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Chonan at 9 a.m. on Sunday.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 5/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 106 anniversary of the capture of Guadeloupe by the British.

Peak School.

Lady May is to present the prizes at the Peak School on Monday at 5.15 p.m.

Chinese Festival.

To-day, according to the Chinese Calendar, is the Festival of Li-ch'un or "Beginning of Spring."

Bijou Theatre.

A very interesting programme is being offered at the Bijou Theatre just now. In addition to two or three bright little comedies, there is a five-part drama: "A State Secret", which is full of exciting and sensational situations, and which deals very cleverly with the spy system in time of war.

Opening of Men's Club.

An attractive entertainment has been arranged by the Military Chaplain to be held in the Seamen's Institute (Praya East), (Wanchai) next Thursday evening, the 10th inst., at 8.15 p.m. The occasion will mark the opening of the Institute building as a Men's Club, specially intended for the use of the Territorial troops. The entertainment will be open to all. Light refreshments may be obtained on the premises.

THE LATE MRS. HAZELAND.

Funeral at Happy Valley.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Hazeland, mother of Mr. F. A. Hazeland, and widow of the late Mr. F. I. Hazeland, Crown Solicitor, of Hongkong, which occurred suddenly at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. Jackson, The Peak, on Wednesday night. The deceased lady was 77 years of age.

The funeral took place yesterday evening, and a good number of friends attended. The mourners included, the following:—Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Dr. Koch, Mr. F. Findlay Smith, Mr. D. K. Satna, Mr. J. E. Wood, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, and others. The coffin was borne by Inspectors O'Sullivan, Brazil, Angus, and Sim, and Sergeants Derrit, and Murphy.

Many beautiful floral tributes were placed on the grave these including wreaths from the following:—H. E. Sir Henry and Lady May, Dr. and Mrs. Evans Jones, Miss W. J. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sath, Mrs. and Miss Armstrong, Mrs. A. H. Hollingsworth, "Dolly," and Mr. and Mrs. F. Maitland, Miss Wallace, Mr. D. Jaffe, Miss Davidson, Miss Denison, Mrs. Shenton, "Helene and Ernest," Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Inspectors Trent, Torritt, P. Brazil, R. McDonald and Grant.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE AIR RAID.

The Appam.

The story of the Appam, as told in yesterday's wires, is more dramatic than coherent or lucid. The outstanding fact about the incident is that it is going to give experts on international law something to think about for the next few years; indeed it will probably be quoted in the days of our grand children even as the Chesapeake is quoted to-day. It happens, however, that the rights and wrongs of the matter take second place just now—forced into the background by the two leading facts (1) that whatever way the claims may lie, the German crew will prefer a comfortable internment in the United States to the certainty of capture by a British or French warship, should they elect to put to sea again, and (2) that fourteen of the new arrivals—including some Germans—are barred admission to the country by United States law, on the ground that they are paupers. With these two points in view, it seems somewhat idle for Count von Bernstorff to make claims or to decide what he will or will not do.

The Zeppelin Raid on England.

As we had anticipated, the casualties in connection with the latest air raid have proved to be anything but trifling. After past experiences of the Home authorities' method of handling such news, we out here could hardly expect anything else. Even now, the wires are indubitably indefinite where they might quite easily have been plain. No one knows better than newspaper folk how difficult it is to arrive quickly at an exact statement as to the casualties in any great disaster, but however many allowances charitable people may be prepared to make for the Press Bureau and its friends, the fact remains that there has now been plenty of time for a rational and definite statement as to the results of the raid. This silly suppression of actual localities can hardly affect the enemy, and it is positively cruel to those who have relatives in the districts that are scarcely more than hinted at. And what about reprisals? A Government that is invariably ready to urge upon the public the non-military nature of the destruction caused by these raids should surely be the first to consider the best means of punishing such attacks on civilian life and property. There can be no doubt that our airmen have had unbounded opportunities for making attacks on German territory, and that, at a word from the Home Government, those opportunities would very soon be made good. But at present it seems as though the best that we can hope for is that, after a few more hundreds of non-combatants have been killed and a few more hundred thousand pounds' worth of non-Government property destroyed, someone will boldly stand up in the House of Commons and say that the Government is determined to take reprisals—"shirily!"

More Peace Talk.

China New Year has brought two more batches of peace talk—the latest via the *Chicago Tribune*, which tells us what Germany is prepared to do and what not to do. It is impossible to avoid seeing the ludicrous side of all these peace feelers, for each collection differs so very widely from its forerunner. On this occasion as before, however, Germany is generously ready to give up territory that was long ago taken from her and that she will never have again. Her former solicitude for the welfare of Poland is reiterated, but she is now further anxious to benefit Rumania and to establish a protectorate over Turkey. And of course the world smiles. The second instalment of peace talk refers to another form of stupid German lying. As before, what our enemy cannot bring about on the battlefield he is anxious to accomplish by fabrications—which, as it happens, are very transparent ones.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

The report of the Board of Directors of the above Company, to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's Hotel, at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, February 12, states:—

Gentlemen.—The Directors beg to submit their report for the half year ended 31st December, 1915.

Accounts.

The Profit and Working Account amounted to \$56,423.44 as compared with \$40,015.01 for the corresponding period of 1914, being an increase of \$16,408.43. The Profit and Loss Account, including the sum of \$33,784.94 brought forward from 30th June, 1915, shows a credit balance of \$94,341.73 which the Directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of—
\$2.50 per share on 20,000 Shares ... \$50,000.00
To transfer to Repairs and Renewals Account ... 9,535.03
To write off Steam Launch and Motor Boat ... 2,000.00
To carry forward to New Account ... 32,806.70
\$94,341.73

Properties.

The Company's properties were valued by Messrs. Palmer and Turner on August 23rd, 1913 at \$2,314,215.00.

Shares.

The market value of the Shares held by the Company on 31st December, 1915, was \$10,824.00.

Directors.

Dr. J. W. Noble resigned his seat on the Board on the 10th January, 1916. On the 11th January, 1916 he was re-elected to a seat on the Board. Dr. Noble's appointment requires your confirmation at this Meeting. Mr. Ellis Kadoorie retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.

Owing to the death of Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin, which the Board regret, Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., was appointed to the vacancy thereby created. The accounts for the Half-Year under review have been audited by Messrs. A. B. Lowe, F.C.A., and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. Messrs. A. B. Lowe and H. Percy Smith offer themselves for re-election.

J. W. NOBLE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1916.

Profit and Loss Account for the Second Half Year, 1915.

To Bad and Doubtful Debts ... \$722.89
To Crown Rent ... 513.34
To Rates ... 7,552.54
To Fire Insurance ... 5,010.42
To Interest ... 21,226.59
To Directors' Fees ... 2,000.00
To Auditors' Fees ... 400.00
To Balance as per Balance Sheet ... 94,341.73
\$131,767.51

By Balance from 30th June, 1915 ... \$33,784.94
By Rents of Shops and "Hotel Mansions" ... 41,002.80
By Scrap Fees ... 4.00
By Bad Debts recovered ... 269.16
By Dividend on Shares ... 43.00
By Balance of Working Account ... 56,423.44
By Exchange ... 243.17
\$131,767.51

Reserve Fund For Repairs and Renewals for the Second Half Year, 1915.

To payments on account during the second half year 1915 ... \$9,535.03
To balance as per balance sheet ... 484.97
\$10,000.00

By balance from 30th June, 1915 ... \$3,320.23

By amount transferred from profit and loss as recommended in last report ... 6,279.77
\$10,000.00

Balance Sheet, 31st Dec. 1915.

LIABILITIES.

Capital:—
20,000 Shares at \$50 each fully paid up ... \$1,000,000.00
1,500 Mortgage Debentures (6 per cent.) at \$500 each ... 750,000.00
Less One held by the Company ... 500.00
Sundry Creditors Unclaimed Dividends ... 4,678.50
Reserve Fund as per last A/c ... 648,975.78
Reserve Fund for Repairs and Renewals as per above Statement Balance from Last Report ... 33,784.94
Profit for Half Year to date ... 60,556.79
\$2,532,267.57

Assets.

Value of Properties as per last A/c ... \$2,216,668.08
Plus Additional and Alterations (The Company's properties were valued by Messrs. Palmer and Turner on August 23rd, 1913, at \$2,314,215.00) Furniture and Fixtures, etc.:
As per last Account ... \$109,949.50
Written off as per last Report ... 10,000.00
Since Added ... 55.80
\$99,949.50
\$100,000.50

Installation of Electric Light, Machinery, Plant, etc.:
As per last Account Hotel's Steam Launch and Motor Boat:—
As per last account ... 22,606.60
Written off as per last Report ... 2,000.00
20,000.00

Shares in Public Companies:—

As per last Account (Market Value at 31st Dec. 1915, \$19,824.00)
Stock of Linen, Crockery, Glassware, Wines, Provisions, etc. ... 52,414.05
Linen, Crockery, Glassware, etc. (in use) ... 9,091.92
Licences attached to 1915 ... 917.16
Sundry Debtors ... 45,881.89
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Fixed Deposits ... 75,000.00
Current Account ... 1,230.09
Cash in Hand ... 826.60
\$2,532,267.57

J. W. NOBLE
J. W. C. BONKAR
Directors.

J. H. TAGGART
Acting Secretary.

Auditors' Report.—We report that we have examined the Accounts of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. with the Books, Vouchers and Securities of the Company for the Year ending 31st December, 1915. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

A. B. LOWE,
H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A.
Auditors.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1916.

Shipment of Horses from America.
Washington estimates show that between January 1 and November 1 of last year horses valued at \$16,762,233, and mules worth \$4,115,350 were shipped abroad.

O.S.K. BOAT SUNK.

DAIJIN MARU COLLIDES WITH THE LINAN.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE NEAR SWATOW.

As a result of a collision between the China Navigation Steamship Company's steamer the s.s. Linan and the Daijin Maru, belonging to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which took place on the night of February 1, one hundred and sixty lives have been lost. News of the terrible fatality reached Hong Kong yesterday and has caused quite a sensation in shipping circles.

It would appear that the Daijin Maru, which is on the Hongkong-Formosa run, was proceeding from Swatow to Hongkong and the Linan had left the previous day from Hongkong for Shanghai and the North, and, in the early hours of the morning of February 2 a collision occurred between the two boats when they were at a point which is about ten miles from Chilling Point, six miles from the Siki Rock, and eighty miles from Swatow.

It was pitch dark at the time, and, seeing that the Daijin Maru was so badly injured that she sank in a very few minutes, it was necessarily impossible to rescue the large number of passengers and crew which she was carrying. At once putting out two boats, the Linan endeavoured to save as many as possible but only succeeded in picking up those who were floating on wreckage. Out of a total number of 181 lives on board, only twenty-one were saved.

Among those who are missing are all the engineers, the chief mates and second mates of Daijin Maru, whilst those saved are the Captain, the third officer, one Japanese and eighteen Chinese passengers. On enquiry we learn that the Daijin Maru had on board, at the time of the occurrence, 103 Chinese deck passengers, one Japanese first-class passenger, two Chinese and one Japanese second class passengers, and four Japanese third class passengers.

There was no loss of life among the crew of the Linan, and she was not carrying any passengers at the time. She was, however, badly injured in the collision, her bows being stove in. The damage was, however, not sufficient to render her incapable of making a place of safety, and at the present time she lies in Taikoo Dock where she was brought on Wednesday evening, bringing with her the survivors.

The disaster will necessitate an enquiry being held into the cause and this will eventually be held at Hongkong, though the date has not yet been fixed.

The sunken vessel was built by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company Limited at Kobe, in 1900, and her tonnage was 1,578 gross, and 900 net.

Her length was 243.7 feet, breadth 34 feet and depth 12.7. Her port of survey was Hongkong. She was carrying a fair amount of cargo at the time of the occurrence. Her Master was Capt. I. Saito.

The Linan, which was built at Greenock in 1903 and was of 2,211 gross tonnage, was proceeding North in ballast. She was in charge of Captain E. J. Pottinger.

Punjab Aeroplane Fund. Lahore, January 7.—With reference to the resolution of the Lahore Municipal Committee granting Rs. 10,000 to the Punjab Aeroplane Fund a letter has been received from the Government stating that the Lieutenant-Governor points out that such subscriptions, however laudable, do not constitute a proper charge on the funds of municipalities or local bodies and hence he is of opinion that no applications for sanction to pay such subscriptions should be forwarded.

TELEGRAMS.

FOR SERVICES IN THE FIELD.

Honours for Officers.

(Sender's Service to The "Telegraph.") London, Received, February 4. The Gazette announces that for services in the field, Companionships of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath have been conferred upon Brigadier-General J. H. Travers, W. Osley, and Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Giblin. The following, who are both of the India Army, have been made Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—Brigadier-General, Knatchbull, and Major J. Bald. Major Ferguson has been promoted to Major Lieut.-Colonel. The Distinguished Service Order has been conferred on Lieut. Colonel Firth, Major W. Bathys, Captains N. Money, and Phipson, whilst the Military Cross has been awarded to Captains G. Atkins Cornish, and Lieutenant G. Chambers.

THE SUICIDE OF GENERAL GRIMSTON.

Disappointed He could not serve.

London, Received February 3. At the inquest yesterday on General Grimston evidence showed he had cancelled his resignation at the outbreak of war, and was most disappointed because a Medical Board had refused to pass him for service.

A verdict of "Suicide while irresponsible for his actions," was returned.

London, Received February 4. His Majesty the King and the Secretary of State for India were represented at General Grimston's funeral at Kensal Green.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

London, Received, February 3. The King has sanctioned the appointments of James Scorgie Macdon, K.C.S.I., J.S.I. LL.D., Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Sir Michael Francis Odwyer, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., B.A., Lieut.-Governor, Punjab; Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Ross-Koppel, and Mr. Charles McLeod as Knights of Grace of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

London, Received, February 3. It is announced that the Panama Canal will be closed till a permanent channel is guaranteed, which will probably be two months.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

Japanese Vessel Abandoned.

London, Received February 4. The Japanese steamer Takats Maru has collided with the tank steamer Silver Shell off Cape Haze. She was abandoned and the crew was saved.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

London, Received, February 4. Lord Chelmsford has arrived in England.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

TATUNG-FU BESIEGED.

London, Received, February 1. A Mukden report states that an advance guard of Mongolian insurgents is besieging the town of Tatung-Fu.

TELEGRAMS.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

TRIBUTE TO HIS EDUCATIONAL WORK.

(Sender's Service to The "Telegraph.") London, Received, February 1. An article in the Times's Educational Supplement, dealing with Lord Chelmsford's educational work as a member of the London County Council, quotes a tribute paid him by Mr. R. S. Jackson, the Chairman of the County Council, who said that Lord Chelmsford "threw himself into the work with characteristic energy and got a complete grip of the issues, so that he was a member to whom we all deferred on any evening school matter."

EXPRESS DERAILED.

London, Received February 2. A Paris to Calais express has been derailed at St. Denis. Four passengers were killed and fifteen injured.

LATER PARTICULARS.

London, Received, February 2. Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the express passed St. Denis at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The engine was derailed, seven coaches smashed, and the gas tanks caught fire. There were piercing cries from the people under the blazing wreckage. Firemen and Zouaves were speedily on the spot rescuing the injured. They were aided by searchlights.

Up to the present it is known that ten persons have been killed and twenty injured, but the search is still proceeding.

FATHER VAUGHAN AND THE WAR.

"From Odin to Christ."

London, Dec. 12.—"Why does not God stop this war? If He were almighty and all loving He would have done so long ago."

This was the thesis of a sermon preached by Father Bernard Vaughan, the noted Jesuit orator, before a large congregation. The question he opened with was, the preacher said, a sample of blasphemies sent him by post. His answer was that God did not stop war because being almighty He could draw out of it good, and being all loving, He did so.

"Personally," said Father Vaughan, "I feel it would take an eternity to thank God for having stopped the war, as He might have done. If it had been deferred 10 years my beloved country would have been a Mongolian desert. Belgium, Poland, Serbia and Armenia would be child's play to what would have become of 'bated England.' Our dear island home, with its cathedrals, ministers, abbots, would have been utterly destroyed. We should have had nothing left us but our eyes to weep with."

"I have been asked this question: Can you deny that Christianity has been proved by this war to be a ghastly failure? I answer by putting another question: What is Christianity? It is a body of doctrine and a code of morality making for the salvation of the peoples embracing them."

"Christianity has not failed because it has not been used. If Christianity had been used and recognised there would have been no war. It is fashionable to-day with those who keep harrowing their philosophy, theology and methods of mentality from Prussia to say that there is no such thing as sin, but in these matters we have been tyrannized over by Germany."

"I thank God this has come about, because it has made us turn from Odin back again to Christ."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SOME OF OUR

BY-PRODUCTS AND SPECIALITIES.

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CORNED PORK,

VARIETY OF SAUSAGES

PRESSED BEEF,

CLOCKED HAM,

DRIPPING,

LARD,

CORNED TONGUES,

SMOKED TONGUES,

PORK PIES,

GAME PIES.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

PREMIER TISZA ON PEACE.

Times of Coming Depends on Allies.

Budapest, December 8.—Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, in his speech at the latest session of Parliament, invited Roumania to resume friendly relations with Austria-Hungary, and in closing spoke of the prospects of peace. What he said was believed to foreshadow the declaration to be made in the Reichstag by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor. Count Tisza said: "When peace shall come depends exclusively upon our enemies. The danger they are in reaching the conviction that a further continuance of the war means useless and criminal bloodshed, the greater the victories we will win till that conviction emerges. The greater the sacrifice this war lays upon us all the more severe will the peace terms be for our enemies."

Referring to Greece, the Premier said: "We must fully recognize the present difficult position in which Greece is placed. On the other hand, we must so shape events that Greece in peace times can assume such a position as naturally belongs to her."

Count Tisza said he thought that Bulgaria's attachment to the Central Powers gave Roumania no cause for anxiety. He asserted that in his opinion and in that of the Hungarian public, Roumania, in view of the grave and threatening danger of Russian expansion, would find its interests and a guarantee of its safety in an alliance with the Dual Monarchy and Germany. Roumania, during the war, had not fully adhered to the old policy of friendliness towards Austria and Germany, and, consequently, no longer occupied the favourable position which many thought it should hold. The Count continued: "It is, after all, Roumania's affair to judge to which side its interest demand that it attach itself. We can wait for Roumania's decision with perfect equanimity, assured on the one hand that a well-understood community of interests exists between us and Roumania, and on the other, that whatever Roumania's decision, we can await it with the full certainty that it can have no decisive effect on the fate of Hungary."

The Premier's reference to peace was in answer to remarks by Count Michael Karolyi the Opposition leader, who visited the United States shortly before the war. Count Karolyi had said: "We began the war for the chastisement of Serbia. Inasmuch as this is now accomplished, the idea of peace has become timely. Whoever takes the first step toward peace will be assigned the foremost place by history. There need be no fear that the enemy would regard the step as a sign of weakness. On the contrary, it would be a revelation of strength."

FOOTBALL.

SECOND DIVISION MATCHES.

Staff and Departmentals v. Shropshire L.L.

The Shropshires lined up one man short on the Club ground at 4 p.m., on Wednesday afternoon, on account of the absence of Lieut. Lewis. From the centre, immediately after the opening whistle, the infantrymen took the ball into the Staff's territory, where, unfortunately, one of the defence handed the ball within the penalty area, and a penalty kick was awarded to the Shropshires who came one up two minutes after the kick-off, through a fine shot from Simpson. The Staff then played well and soon had the ball in the Shropshires' territory, where the goalie saved many good tries, and the leather was finally cleared by the back, only to be brought back with determination by the Staff's forward line, whose combination was fine. Again the goalie was hard tested, and was this time beaten by a swift shot from Steele. The Shropshires were then strengthened by another man, finding it imprudent to wait for Lieut. Lewis. The Staff, still played determinedly and once more attacked the Shropshires' goal, and further scores might have been registered had not the half-time whistle saved the situation for Shropshires, who were hard pressed.

In the second moiety, the Staff again played hard, but met with a very stern defence. The infantrymen tried hard for a lead, which however, they failed to secure owing to bad shooting on the part of their forwards, who had this fault all through their play, otherwise would have been most brilliant. The Staff then broke away with the leather, and Davies tried to score, but was "nipped in the bud" by the Shropshires' defence who, one and all, had an eye on the dangerous little man whose play was very fast. However, the Staff were awarded for their pains by another score from Steele, who again shot cleverly. The Shropshires thus lost by two goals to one.

Belchers v. University XI. Played on the Military ground, the University were the unhappy losers in their match against Belchers, who, like the Staffs, were winners by two goals to one.

YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF!

If you know any one who suffers, if you suffer yourself in the relentless grip of rheumatism, if your joints are stiff or swollen your muscles weakened, or your limbs drawn out of shape, if you suffer from headache, neuralgia, sciatic or other bodily troubles, it is within your power to cure yourself or your friends.

No need to employ expensive remedies or hire extravagant physicians. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM makes any man or woman his or her own physician. It gives instant relief to all rheumatic trouble, neuralgia, headache, sciatic and other bodily pains and aches. A bottle should always be kept at hand. Sold at 2s. 1 per bottle.

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- FUST "Cerd un re di Thule" ...
- D5522 TRAVIATA "Ah! fors'è lui" ...
- TRAVIATA "Sempere libera" ...
- D5503 AMICO FRITZ "Son Pochi" ...
- MADAM BUTTERFLY "Un Bel" ...
- D5551 PAGLIACCI "Duet part 1" ... Cottino and Bandini
- PAGLIACCI "Duet part 2" ...
- D5553 BARBER OF SEVILLE "Se il mio" ... Paganelli
- BARBER OF SEVILLE "Ecco Bidente" ...

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & Ceylon	Laisang	Sat. 5th Feb. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taisang	Sun. 6th Feb. at 3 a.m.
MANILA	Taisang	Mon. 7th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Tues. 8th Feb. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues. 8th Feb. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kaisang	Tues. 8th Feb. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Yaisang	Wed. 9th Feb. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Ceylon	Namsang	Fri. 11th Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 12th Feb. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via Wai	Chipsang	Thur. 17th Feb. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yaisang" and "Kamsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To-be Despatched.
London	Helanus	B. & S.	7. Feb.
Genoa	Glenlogar	S. T. & Co.	9. Feb.
London & Cape Town via Ports	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	10. Feb.
London via Ports	Sardinia	P. & O.	11. Feb.
London & Ports	Kansas	B. I. Ltd.	15. Feb.
Liverpool	Ping Suey	B. & S.	20. Feb.
London	Knight C.	B. & S.	21. Feb.
London & Cape Town via Ports	Hitchi M.	N. Y. K.	24. Feb.
London	Protesilane	B. & S.	6. Mar.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco	Tjisondari	J.C.J.L.	11. Feb.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	12. Feb.
San Fco via Manila & Japan &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15. Feb.
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R.	15. Feb.
Victoria, B. C., & Seattle	Kura M.	N. Y. K.	22. Feb.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	D. & Co.	23. Feb.
New York via Cape	Egremont C.	D. & Co.	3. Mar.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan &c.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	3. Mar.
Seattle	Titan	B. & S.	9. Mar.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan &c.	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10. Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoon	J.C.J.L.	13. Mar.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14. Mar.
Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	23. Mar.
Seattle	Liton	B. & S.	23. Mar.
Vancouver	S. of Japan	C. P. R.	5. Apr.
San Francisco	T. yembang	J.C.J.L.	11. Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	14. Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	15. Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	23. Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14. Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15. Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	Empire	G. L. Co.	18. Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Namur	P. & O.	5. Feb.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Laisang	J. M. Co.	5. Jan.
Haiphong	Taisang	J. M. Co.	5. Feb.
Belawan, Deli (Medan) via S'ow	Van S.	J.C.J.L.	6. Feb.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	6. Feb.
Manila	Taisang	J. M. Co.	7. Feb.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	8. Feb.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Kneishow	B. & S.	8. Feb.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	8. Feb.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Shachsing	B. & S.	8. Feb.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haikong	D. L. & Co.	8. Feb.
Batavia	Tjimanok	J.C.J.L.	9. Feb.
Tientsin	Cahing	J. M. Co.	10. Feb.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	11. Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12. Feb.
Shanghai & Ports to Yokohama	P. & O.	P. & O.	12. Feb.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	12. Feb.
Shanghai and Japan	Aleous	B. & S.	13. Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	14. Feb.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	15. Feb.
Shanghai and Japan	Demodocus	B. & S.	15. Feb.
Batavia	Tikini	J.C.J.L.	16. Feb.
Shanghai and Japan	Machson	B. & S.	19. Feb.
Singapore, Amoy and Swatow	S. Jacob	J.C.J.L.	20. Feb.
Shanghai and Japan	Teiresias	B. & S.	22. Feb.
Manila	Titan	B. & S.	22. Feb.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Kiojun M.	D. & Co.	23. Feb.
Java	Tjikumbang	J.C.J.L.	11. Mar.
Java	Karimoon	J.C.J.L.	13. Mar.
Manila	Irion	B. & S.	13. Mar.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. & E. S. S. AMY MARU will leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.
 The T. & E. S. S. TESTO MARU will leave Hongkong on March 11, 1916.
 The T. & E. S. S. TESTO MARU will leave Hongkong on March 12, 1916.
 The T. & E. S. S. TESTO MARU will leave Hongkong on March 13, 1916.
 The T. & E. S. S. TESTO MARU will leave Hongkong on March 14, 1916.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. S. S. MONTEAGLE arrived Hongkong on Monday the 31st Jan. at 10 a.m. left Yokohama on Monday the 31st Jan. at 10 a.m. and will arrive Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd Feb. at daylight.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. S. NAMUR left Singapore for this Port on the morning of the 30th January, with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 4th Feb. at about 4 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Ben Line S. S. RENALDER from Middleburg, South & London left Singapore for this Port on the 1st instant and may be expected to arrive here on the 2nd instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.	From.	Expected.
Tamara, Br. S. S. 219, W. G. Cowan, 24th Jan.—Swatow, 23rd Jan. Gen.—B. & S.	Swatow	24th Jan.
Kuruma, Br. S. S. 219, J. R. Roper, 24th Jan.—Shanghai, 23rd Jan. Gen.—G. & Co.	Shanghai	24th Jan.
Changlo, Br. S. S. 219, M. G. M. 24th Jan.—Singapore, 23rd Jan. Gen.—Chinese.	Singapore	24th Jan.
Haitan, Br. S. S. 219, J. S. Thomson, 24th Jan.—Swatow, 23rd Jan. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Swatow	24th Jan.
Pernia, Br. S. S. 219, K. H. H. 24th Jan.—Shanghai, 23rd Jan. Gen.—Y. M. & Co.	Shanghai	24th Jan.
Takama, Br. S. S. 219, Knight, 24th Jan.—Hobrow, 23rd Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Hobrow	24th Jan.
Dagim, Br. S. S. 219, 667, T. P. P. 24th Jan.—Hobrow, 23rd Jan. Gen.—O. S. K.	Hobrow	24th Jan.
Kongka, Br. S. S. 219, R. C. D. 24th Jan.—Hobrow, 23rd Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Hobrow	24th Jan.
Chipsang, Br. S. S. 219, H. G. Walker, 24th Jan.—Hobrow, 23rd Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Hobrow	24th Jan.
Rheumpan, Br. S. S. 219, W. C. Bird, 1st Feb.—Saigon, 27th Jan. Gen.—General—W. F. S. S.	Saigon	1st Feb.
Mausang, Br. S. S. 219, G. H. Alcock, 1st Feb.—Sandakan, 27th Jan. Gen.—General—J. M. & Co.	Sandakan	1st Feb.
Yucang, Br. S. S. 219, W. M. M. 1st Feb.—Manila, 27th Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Manila	1st Feb.
Quarta, Br. S. S. 219, Hooker, 1st Feb.—Bangkok, 27th Jan. Gen.—B. & S.	Bangkok	1st Feb.
Haiching, Br. S. S. 219, W. C. Passmore, 2nd Feb.—Swatow, 1st Feb. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Swatow	2nd Feb.
Wanchow, Br. S. S. 219, Dillon, 2nd Feb.—Hobrow, 27th Jan. Gen.—B. & S.	Hobrow	2nd Feb.
Kaifong, Br. S. S. 219, J. B. Brant, 2nd Feb.—Haiphong, 27th Jan. Gen.—B. & S.	Haiphong	2nd Feb.
Unda, Br. S. S. 219, Evans, 1st Feb.—Singapore, 27th Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Singapore	1st Feb.
Tijunas, Br. S. S. 219, De Lange, 1st Feb.—Swatow, 27th Jan. Gen.—J.C.J.L.	Swatow	1st Feb.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
P. & O.	Namur	6,703	Feb. 4	London
C. P. R.	Monteagle	6,533	Feb. 6	Vancouver
B. & S.	Helanus	7,533	Feb. 6	Yokohama
B. & S.	Sumas	6,596	Feb. 6	Singapore
J.C.J.L.	Tjisondari	15,000	Feb. 9	Java
N. Y. K.	Atsuta Maru	15,000	Feb. 9	Yokohama
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,574	Feb. 11	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur	6,533	Feb. 11	London
N. Y. K.	Kirin Maru	8,000	Feb. 12	Kobe
B. & S.	Kansas	7,533	Feb. 12	New York
J.C.J.L.	Tikini	15,000	Feb. 12	Shanghai
B. & S.	Aleous	6,743	Feb. 12	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	15,500	Feb. 12	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Jinsen Maru	6,048	Feb. 12	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Kakuharu Maru	12,500	Feb. 12	Yokohama
P. & O.	Mogran	8,250	Feb. 14	Yokohama
T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	8,000	Feb. 15	San Francisco
B. & S.	Demodocus	6,539	Feb. 15	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	8,379	Feb. 16	Anstralia
B. & S.	Titan	8,379	Feb. 18	Seattle
T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	11,000	Feb. 19	San Francisco
P. & O.	Namur	6,703	Feb. 19	London
B. & S.	Machson	6,737	Feb. 19	Liverpool
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans	6,539	Feb. 20	Australia
B. & S.	Taiyuan	6,539	Feb. 20	Australia
B. & S.	Glenstrae	3,054	Feb. 20	London
B. & S.	Ping Suey	6,458	Feb. 20	Yokohama
B. & S.	Teiresias	7,593	Feb. 21	Liverpool
B. & S.	Knight Companion	6,539	Feb. 21	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Hitchi Maru	6,539	Feb. 21	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur	6,703	Feb. 24	Yokohama
P. & O.	Novara	6,850	Feb. 24	London
N. Y. K.	Rangoon Maru	8,000	Feb. 26	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	12,500	Feb. 27	Seattle
T. K. K.	Anyo Maru	18,576	Mar. 1	Seattle
B. & S.	Titan	8,379	Mar. 1	Manila
N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	12,000	Mar. 2	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur	6,703	Mar. 4	London
N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru	6,539	Mar. 6	San Francisco
T. K. K.	Shinyo Maru	9,547	Mar. 6	San Francisco
B. & S.	Protesilane	6,539	Mar. 6	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru	6,539	Mar. 8	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Benten Maru	6,539	Mar. 8	Calcutta
J.C.J.L.	Karimoon	10,221	Mar. 9	Java
B. & S.	Irion	6,539	Mar. 9	Seattle
P. & O.	Namur	6,703	Mar. 10	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	6,539	Mar. 10	Anstralia
P. & O.	Malta	6,064	Mar. 11	London
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	13,500	Mar. 13	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nore	6,703	Mar. 14	Yokohama
G. L. & Co.	Empire	6,539	Mar. 16	Australia
T. K. K.	Pernia Maru	6,539	Mar. 21	San Francisco
B. & S.	Irion	10,221	Mar. 21	Manila
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,539	Mar. 24	London
P. & O.	Novara	6,850	Mar. 24	Yokohama
J.C.J.L.	Tjikumbang	12,500	Apr. 7	Java
J.C.J.L.	Arakan	12,500	May 8	Java

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Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Tjisondari	JAVA	2nd Feb. 1916.	14th Feb. 1916.	San Francisco
Karimoon	JAVA	5th Mar.	13th Mar.	do
Tjikumbang	JAVA	7th Apr.	11th Apr.	do
Arakan	JAVA	8th May.	12th May.	do

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 "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 23 MARCH "MONTEAGLE" 28
 "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 5 APRIL "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 18 MAY
 "EMPRESS OF ASIA" 19 JUNE

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KOWLOON	100	10	10	1000
WATERLOO	100	10	10	1000
WATERLOO	100	10	10	1000
WATERLOO	100	10	10	1000
WATERLOO	100	10	10	1000
WATERLOO	100	10	10	1000
WATERLOO	100	10	10	1000
WATERLOO	100	10	10	1000
WATERLOO	100	10	10	1000
WATERLOO	100	10	10	1000

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916

TO-DAYS LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

IN EAST AFRICA.

FURTHER POINTS OCCUPIED.

February 2, 9.45 p.m.
In an official report General Dobell reports that Haywood's column has occupied Baing Nkan.
After defeating the enemy in two engagements, with slight loss, General Cole's column occupied Lolodori.
Large enemy convoys continue to enter Muni.

NEW GENERALS.

February 2, 9.45 p.m.
Sir J. Willcocks, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., and Sir H. O. O. Plumer, K.C.B., have been gazetted Generals.

THE ITALIANS.

VAIN ENEMY ATTACKS.

February 3, 1.05 a.m.
A Rome communique says that the enemy, on January 31, renewed vain attacks on the positions at Mori, which we firmly hold. Our artillery fairly caught a column marching to San Martino. South-west of San Martino, a detachment made a bold incursion into an enemy trench, hurling fifty bombs with devastating effect.

THE RAID ON SALONICA.

THIRTEEN PEOPLE KILLED.

February 3, 1.50 a.m.
A Paris communique says that a Zeppelin bombed Salonica on Monday night. Two projectiles fell on the Greek Prefecture and a third on the Bank of Salonica, which was burnt down. Other bombs caused slight damage.

Thirteen persons were killed and sixteen injured, including three soldiers.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down west of Salonica and two airmen were captured.

FRENCH REPRISALS.

February 3, 1.45 p.m.
A telegram from Salonica says that fourteen French aeroplanes have bombed and greatly damaged an encampment at Petripi in retaliation for the Zeppelin raid on Salonica.

RIGHTS OF AMERICANS.

February 3, 4.40 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, President Wilson, in a speech, said it might be necessary to use force to vindicate the rights of Americans to protection by International Law.

THE NEAR EAST.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

February 3, 4.40 a.m.
A Petrograd communique says that the Russians have advanced towards the Tchorokh River, pursuing the Turks, and have captured a village on the southern shore of Lake Van. They drove back the enemy near Kermanshah, in Persia, and some attempted German attacks in Western Russia were arrested by Russian fire.

NEW RUSSIAN PREMIER.

February 2, 4.25 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that M. Gorenkyne, President of the Council of Ministers, has resigned owing to impaired health, and that M. Sturmer, President of the Council of the Empire, has been appointed Premier.

TO-DAYS LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RAID ON ENGLAND.

GRAPHIC DETAILS OF ZEPPELINS' VISIT.

February 3, 3.55 a.m.
Unofficial accounts of the Zeppelin raid say that the Zeppelins arrived on the Norfolk coast at about five o'clock in the afternoon. One dropped a message which read:—"We will return later." It was five o'clock on Tuesday morning before the last Zeppelin departed. The most damage was done in Staffordshire where ninety casualties are reported.

The first intimation of the arrival of the Zeppelins was the extinction of lights in the theatres and cinemas. Some continued in candlelight. The populations of the affected Counties were not panic-stricken. A bomb fell on a Mission meeting, killing three ladies, including the speaker, and injuring several. Another bomb fell on a billiard-room, killing the player.

Most of the houses in one street in a Midland town were destroyed and five members of one family, grandfather, grandmother, their daughter and the latter's two children, were killed.

Another Midland town was plunged into darkness and the tram-cars and works were stopped. A Zeppelin passed without dropping bombs. The inhabitants listened to an explosion in a town twelve miles away and, thinking that the raid was over, they resumed their every-day life. At about midnight a Zeppelin re-appeared and bombed the outskirts of the town, but little damage was done.

At a coroner's inquest in Lincolnshire it was pointed out that fifty bombs were dropped and only three persons were killed in Lincolnshire. The undoubted result will be to make Britishers redouble their efforts to punish the miscreants.

PRESS BUREAU STATEMENT.

February 3, 1.50 a.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the casualties during the recent Zeppelin raid are now said to be fifty-nine persons killed and a hundred and one injured. A church and a Congregational Chapel were badly damaged, and a parish room wrecked. Fourteen houses were demolished and a great number less seriously damaged. Slight damage was done in two places on railway property, but only two factories (neither of them of military importance) and a brewery were damaged. Two or three other factories were slightly damaged. The total number of bombs hitherto discovered is three hundred. Many fell on rural places without any result.

The Press Bureau says the utterly inaccurate Berlin official report of the raid further proves that Zeppelins are unable to ascertain their position or shape a course with any degree of certainty.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT MISSION MEETING.

February 3, 1.55 p.m.
The Zeppelin used searchlights and threw out flares. The Mayor of one town was seriously injured.

The passengers on a train heard a Zeppelin crossing and recrossing the railway, bombing it for half an hour, but the train was not touched.

Details of the bombed Mission meeting in Staffordshire show that the wife of the vicar was standing reading the Bible to an audience of two hundred women and girls when a bomb fell between the room and the Church. There was a blinding flash and then darkness. The vicar's wife, another lady and a girl were killed on the spot. The screams of the injured were terrible. Two clergymen who were present were injured, but they assisted heroically in rescue work. The church and vicarage were partly wrecked.

MORE PEACE FEELERS.

GERMANY'S LATEST CONDITIONS.

February 3, 6.25 a.m.
The Chicago Tribune publishes some new German peace feelers. Germany is ready to relinquish Kiaochow and the Pacific Islands, and to conclude an agreement with Great Britain under which she will acquire an African Colony composed partly of her former holdings or of a new block. She also demands the recognition of a German Protectorate over the Turkish Empire, the cession of Russian Courland, the creation of an Independent Poland under a German Prince, and the cession of Bessarabia, Austrian Bukhovina and Transylvania to Roumania.

DUTCH NEWSPAPER IN TROUBLE.

February 3, 1.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Telo graf* has been raided by the police and some documents impounded. It had been threatening to publish documents proving widespread smuggling if the Government failed to extirpate it.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

War Politics.

London, December 31.

There has been a great deal to do in Mr. Asquith's Cabinet about re-arranging. The actual figures revealed by Lord Darby's group enlistment scheme have not yet been officially published, but those given in this letter last week were substantially accurate. From the national point of view the result is highly gratifying. Of the men in this country, of service age who were still unenlisted, those who have volunteered outnumber the slackers, married and single, by nearly four to one. It is no mean achievement under a voluntary system, and out of a spirit of pure patriotism and adventure, to have raised an army, or secured men to serve in an army, about five millions strong. Yet this is what we have done, without reckoning the large number of men serving in the Navy, and the splendid overseas contingents. But of the two and a half million fresh enlistments, about a million and a half are married men, who joined in good faith that they would not be called up until the single men without dependents, fit for service, and not employed on indispensable work, were first enrolled. The number of such men who have held back, though a small proportion of the population, is in the aggregate considerable. Consequently the Prime Minister's pledge apply compulsion to the single slackers before calling on the married volunteers becomes operative.

The Military Situation.

At the moment there are no very significant developments in the main theatres of the war. Public attention has been concentrated for some time, not so much on the Western Front or the Eastern Front, as on Salonica. Serbia has been overrun, and the Kaiser's mixed legions are gathering for a grand assault on the Allied base in Greek Macedonia. The situation is a rather curious one. What was intended to be an offensive movement by the Allies for the protection of Serbia has become at any rate for the moment a purely defensive effort to maintain a footing on the coast. There is no doubt that somebody has blundered badly over the Balkan Expedition. Probably the trouble arose by misunderstandings between the French and British Governments largely due in their turn to conflicting views between the French and British military and political leaders respectively. The military view is that it was worse than useless to intervene in Serbia unless the interventions had been prompt and vigorous. If the Allies could have agreed together, and found the means, to send half a million men, or better still a million, into the Balkan Peninsula before the Germans were on the scene, it is pretty certain that they could have secured the active co-operation of Bulgaria, Greece, and Roumania, besides the valuable assistance of Serbia's useful little army. A drive might then have been made towards Vienna, which would also have threatened Germany, and threatened her at a very vulnerable point. The assistance given to Russia in this way would have been immense, far outweighing anything that could have resulted from the abortive Gallipoli expedition. If that plan had been carried out, the Allies would indeed have secured a definite offensive initiative. The enemy would have been compelled to concentrate big forces against such a move-

ment, and Italy, France, Russia, and Great Britain would have been working in the closest strategic association. The military view is that the enemy could hardly have hoped, and very probably might not even have dared to attempt, if such a plan had been energetically, adequately, and skilfully carried out, to hold either their Western or their Eastern lines.

Waiting for the Spring.

But it is no use crying over spilt milk. This golden opportunity was missed. We have the consolation of knowing at any rate that since then the Allies have organised their war councils on a more practical basis to ensure better central control and closer co-operation. The Germans, who are exceptionally well informed about events in the Balkans, state that the French and British forces at Salonica number about two hundred and ten thousand men, of whom ninety thousand are British, but that large reinforcements are on their way. They also state with significant exactitude that twelve hundred gunships have been landed at Salonica. Now that the Greeks are out of the way, and the Allies are no longer moving under the eyes and guns of the Greek army, a strong defensive position has been heavily entrenched, and General Castelnau reports very confidently on our ability to withstand any shock. It may be that offensive operations will later on be opened up, but one is disposed to doubt it. The utmost we can hope reasonably is to attract enemy forces to Salonica in sufficient number to weaken other fronts, and to inflict heavy losses which may help materially towards the exhaustion of the German cadres. But the Germans are not likely to use many of their own troops in this arena, and will endeavour no doubt to get the Bulgarians and the Turks to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. So far as any possible Allied offensive from Salonica is concerned, obviously the position is very different now from what it might have been. It will be necessary to fight a grim campaign right across the Balkans now. Had we pushed ahead before Serbia was overwhelmed, we should have been right on the Danube and within an easy striking distance of the enemy's territory. The great misfortune of the military situation so far is that the enemy always contrives to keep us on the defensive, and the war off their own soil. How efficacious a little hard fighting might be on the enemy's own territory was shown by the Russians in their gallant raid on East Prussia when the German legions were thundering down on Paris. Because that was a premature and inadequate operation, carried out by the Russians in the highest spirit of self-sacrifice, simply in order to help France in her extremity, it resulted in a military disaster, which lost Russia some of her best troops, and cost her total casualties exceeding the whole strength of our military French Expeditionary Force. But its political and military effect was a still greater disaster to Germany. The disturbance created gave a great shock to Berlin, whose streets were filled with fugitives, and considerable forces were hurriedly withdrawn from the advance on Paris just at the crucial hour. There is a fine military object lesson in this piece of history. The way to restore Belgium, Northern France, and Serbia is to threaten Germany. But the opportunities for doing so, otherwise than by hard fighting through deadly positions of elaborate entrenchments, are not multiplying. Meanwhile we are once more waiting for the Spring. So far, it has been a deplorable

soft winter, and, unless there is a long hard spell of frost, it is unlikely that anything big will be attempted in the West until the terrain begins to dry up again about April.

Germany's Condition.

Although there is nothing very exhilarating from the point of view of the Allies in the present state of the military operations, it must not be assumed by any sensible person that we are either weakening in our determination or depressed in spirit. There is a natural feeling that the time has come when we should begin to have some decisive successes. Hope deferred is a very thin sort of military soup. But when we consider dispassionately what we are up against, how suddenly the unpreparedness of the Allies was pitied against the colossal readiness of the enemy, we have done marvellously well to withstand the shock. It is plain as a pikestaff now that the battle of the Marne was a great historic victory, a turning point in the war, and perhaps an epoch in European history. When the Germans were driven back in the furious fighting of those days to their present lines, they lost all hope of a decisive conquest. They might possibly have retrieved the position had their great drive against the Russians been more successful. But the road to Petrograd or Moscow is now barred for ever to the Kaiser's legions as absolutely and surely as the road to Paris or Calais. Germany is fighting now, not a war of aggressive victory, but of desperate salvage. Her plans of conquest were defeated when she was strongest and we were weakest. Can she reasonably hope for success in her war of self-preservation when we grow daily stronger and her resources are weakening all the time? It is quite certain that conclusive victory is now well within the grasp of the Allies, provided always that they stick together closer than brothers, and never waiver in their objective. Sea power is one more of the key of the military situation. The Allies can sustain themselves interminably, but the enemy must some day collapse within his steel walls on land. The most athletic citizen would stand a poor chance against a surprise attack by an armed and scientific assassin. The wonder is that Germany did not succeed months ago in bludgeoning Europe to death. She has failed. Europe is armed against her. Where Napoleon collapsed, the Kaiser will succumb.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.
The C.P.R. s.s. MONTZAGLE arrived Kobe on Wednesday the 2nd Feb. a.m. leaves Kobe on Thursday the 3rd Feb. at 6 a.m. due to arrive Woonung on Sunday the 6th Feb. p.m.
The P. & O. s.s. NAMUR left Singapore for this Port on the 30th January, a.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 5th February, about morning.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Persea, Persea Marn for San Francisco
on Feb. 2.
Rals Mr. J. A. Jenin Miss L.
Rals Mr. E. Johnson Mr. H. B.
Rals Mr. E. Kats Mr. W.
Carriado Mr. W. Mack Mr. F. W.
On Miss M. M. Mendall Mr. & Mrs.
On Miss F. G. H.
On Miss F. Moran Mr.
On Master M. V. Rhinard Mr. W. H.
On Master L. Fathall Mr. E. C. Richards Mr. T.
Foulted Miss G. W. Thindor Mr. E. L.
Gardner Mr. C. Yagi Mr. K.
Heiler Mr. & Mrs. 7.0 P.M.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

**TO-DAY'S
LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.**

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE APPAM.

WAS THE MOEWE THE CAPTOR?

February 3, 4.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Norfolk, Virginia, some of the German seamen on board the Appam wear caps bearing the name "Tanla." The Collector of Customs thinks that it was not the Moeve, but a larger vessel, that captured the liner.

ZEPELLIN VISITS SALONICA.

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN HIT.

February 3, 2.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says a Zeppelin again approached the city last night. It was stopped and is believed to have been hit by British batteries.

THE TURKISH HEIR-APPARENT.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION.

February 3, 2.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, General Cherif Paasha, interviewed, asserted that Yussuf Izziden was assassinated because he opposed the Young Turks. His successor, Yahi Deddin, is also opposed to the Young Turks, and he (General Cherif Paasha) did not dare to prophesy a long life for him.

THEFT OF WATCH.

An Unwelcome Visitor From Canton.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with snatching a watch from the pocket of another man.

Inspector Sim stated that, from what he could gather, the complainant was mounting a car at Shaukiwan when he felt the watch snatched from his pocket.

Defendant denied that he had stolen the watch at all, saying that he found it on the ground.

A hukong said he was near the place at the time of the occurrence and heard a shout. He then saw defendant running and he gave chase, catching him after they had gone some yards.

His Worship ordered that the defendant should be placed in the stocks where he could be seen, and remarked that he supposed he had come down from Canton with the object of stealing at Chinese New Year. How much money had he in his possession?

Inspector Sim:—Fifty-three cents.

His Worship:—I suppose he stole that also. He will be sent to prison for two months.

**NAVAL CONCERT
PROCEEDS.**

Mr. H. G. Lister, President of the R.N. Concert Party, forwards us the following statement concerning the recent entertainment given on behalf of the widows of E.R.A. Marley and Pte. Penfold:—
Receipts: Sale of tickets, \$348.65; door receipts and programmes, \$76.03; total, \$424.68.
Expenses: Printing, \$14.50; refreshments for performers, \$2.50; balance to widows of E.R.A. Marley and Pte. Penfold, \$407.68.

SEQUEL TO GAMBLING.

Serious Charge Against Hongkong Club Coolie.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a house coolie employed at the Hongkong Club was charged with cutting another man.

Inspector Macdonald stated that it appeared the men were gambling and a dispute arose. Defendant then, it seemed, seized a hatchet and cut the complainant.

As the injured man is still in hospital, the case was adjourned.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

No. 1 Company, Musketry, Amended Orders.

No. 1 and 3 Platoons only will leave Blake Pier at 9.00 a.m. punctually on Sunday next February 6th, and not at 9.30 a.m. as previously ordered.

No. 2 Platoon will not attend the Range on this date.

Uniform with Helmets or Caps. Leave Range about 1.30 p.m.

Parades 5.30 p.m.

Monday February 7th, No. 3 Company and Ambulance Companies.

Tuesday February 8th, No. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday February 9th, No. 4 Company.

Thursday February 10th, Inspection of all ranks except Medical exemptions.

Mail Movements.

The P. and O. Homeward Mail steamer Maloja with the Hongkong mail of December 30 last arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, the 1st instant.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PHILIPPINES.

**PROPOSED AMERICAN
WITHDRAWAL.**

THE SENATE'S DECISION.

London, Received February 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Senate has passed, by the President's casting vote, an amendment to the Philippines Bill withdrawing the sovereignty of the United States within not less than two and not more than four years.

Amendment which President Wilson favours has not yet come before the House of Representatives.

UNREST IN PORTUGAL.

Riots and Bomb-throwing in Lisbon.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received February 4.
The unrest in Portugal is manifested by strike riots in Lisbon, attended by bomb-throwing, which has claimed several victims.

CRICKET.

Hongkong Club v. "The Rest."

Yesterday the Hongkong Cricket Club played "The Rest," on the Club ground, before a large number of interested spectators. The scores are as follows:—

H. K. C. C.

R. A. S. Ponsbury, b Maas	19
R. C. Witchell, b Taylor	23
G. Marley, b Maas	47
J. V. Braga, c Maas, b Hancock	141
Major Robertson, c Thursfield, b Hancock	136
F. A. Redmond, not out	34
K. Brayshaw, not out	18
Extras	10

Total (5 wickets) 428

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Reed	21	2	96	0
Taylor	17	0	118	1
Maas	10	1	74	2
Pearce	8	0	70	0
Thursfield	3	0	19	0
Hancock	12	1	38	2

The Rest.

T. E. Pearce, c Brayshaw, b Mitchell	51
H. E. Muriel, c Ponsbury, b Bird	98
M. M. Maas, b Marley	13
R. Hancock, not out	91
C. A. Hooper, c Hamilton, b Witchell	30
E. B. Reed, not out	15
H. H. Taylor, R. P. Thursfield, E. J. R. Mitchell, R. Kennedy, A. L. Gace, did not bat	
Extras	28

Total (4 wickets) 326

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	13	1	63	0
Bird	17	3	50	0
Brayshaw	5	0	51	0
Witchell	12	2	44	0
Stalker	8	0	44	0
Marley	5	0	27	0
Braga	3	0	19	0

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co. to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY & THURS. AY.
the 16th & 17th February 1916
commencing each day at 11 a.m.
(and subsequent dates which will be notified later)
at Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co's.
Store, Ice House Road.
A Large Quantity of Ship-chandler's Stores, etc., etc., comprising—

Brass check, angle and globe valves, brass elbows, tees, nipples, coupling and unions, brass and iron screws and split pins, iron and wooden blocks, engineers' and carpenters' tools, assorted files, engine packing, iron ware for ship use, canvas and rubber hose, paint, varnish and enamel, cooking stoves and utensils,
etc., etc., etc.

Also
1 Detachable motor, 2 1/2 H.P.
On view from Monday, the 14th February 1916.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING.

Subject to sufficient entries being received, an Amateur Boxing Competition open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on Friday, February 25th.

Conditions: (a) 3 two-minute rounds. If undecided an extra round of one minute.

(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs., 132 lbs. and 146 lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.

Entries stating weight to be addressed to J. Deakin Esq. c/o V.R.C. before February 15th. No Entrance Fee.
No Competition if less than 18 entries.
The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.

NOTICE.

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have this day removed our offices to Third Floor, Queen's Buildings (late premises of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.).
THORESEN & CO.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1916.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$5.45 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.65 per case ex store.

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168 Des Voeux Road Central

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West

G. L. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

Open for after the Show, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Refreshments
LEXANDRA CAFE.
Open 11 a.m. to 12 midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th.

The Magnificent Feature Film-Drama, in 6 Reels—

"THE DESTRUCTION OF CARTHAGE"

Interesting:

"INSECTS THAT MIMIC"

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

"THE MANUFACTURE OF BIG SHELL"

Comics:

"WIFFLES' FAMILY INTRIGUE"

in 2 Parts.

BIJOU THEATRE.

3 Nights only 3.

Commencing on

WEDNESDAY, February 2.

The Thrilling and Exciting Drama

"STATE SECRETS"

In 5 parts

etc., etc., etc.

Orchestra in Attendance.

NOTICES.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-BULL cycle car and the NEW COMET motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD.

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PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482

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The COLOURWASH which which lasts ten times longer.

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ALEX ROSS & CO.

MACHINERY DEPT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR "DURESCO" THE DURABLE

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

NOTICE.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GLASS AND SOY MANUFACTURERS Factory at Yassat

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

We are the leading manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Vegetables are all fresh and of the first pick.

Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF

To the sufferer what your own story organs may be suffering from—ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a satisfactory power to cure.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT.

Seef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
"Prime Cut	"	21
"Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
"Roast—Shin	"	19
"Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17
"Soup—Tung Yuk	"	15
"Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
"do—Sirloin—Ngau Lam	"	30
"Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
"Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
"Corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
"Head—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.00
"Heart—Ngau Sum	"	14
"Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
"Feet—Ngau Keuk	"	11
"Kidneys—Ngau Yin	"	11
"Tail—Ngau Mei	"	13
"Liver—Ngau Kom	"	13
"Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau tau-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwat	lb.	25
"Leg—Young Fat	"	25
"Shoulder—Young Shan	"	24
"Saddle	"	27
Pigs' Chindings—Chu Chong	"	27
"Brains—Chu No	per set	24
"Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
"Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
"Head—Chu Tau	"	13
"Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
"Kidneys—Chu Yin	"	13
"Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	23
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	"	24
"Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	23
"Leg—Chu Pai	"	23
"Fat on Lard—Chu Tau	"	29
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set	60
"Heart—Young Sam	each	8
"Kidneys—Young Yin	"	12
"Liver—Young Kon	lb.	23
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tasi	"	22
"Suet, Best—Shang Ngau Tau	"	21
"Mutton—Shang Young Tau	"	26
"Veal—Ngau Tasi Yuk	"	19
"Sausages—Ngau Tasi Cheung	"	28
"Lard—Chu Tau	"	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tasi	lb.	35
Cassons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ago	"	32
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
"(fresh)"	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
"Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Nga	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
"Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tasi	each	22
Turkey, Cock—Fu Kai Kung	lb.	60
"Hen—Ns	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Chs Ku	"	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Bei	"	28
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Titi To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
"Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Grouper—Shak Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herring—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Whet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chung	"	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chung	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kiu Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Snake—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	28
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	"	18
Turbot, small fresh water—Keat Yu	"	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hing Yan	lb.	25
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	25
"(Chafoo)—Tin Chiu Ping Kho	"	25

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Hing Chin lb.	3
"(brides), Macao—San Hing Chin	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lint	1
Carambola—Young To	1
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Hung	8
"America—Kam Shan Ling Hung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
"Fresh	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	8
"Sweet	10
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	18
"(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chin	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yan	each 14
"Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
"Green—Sang Hop Tao	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kam San Sai Kwa	each 15

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng-hoi Ah Chi	8
Cheuk	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tan	8
"(French) Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Pin	8
"Sprout—Ah Choi	8
"Long—Tau Kok	8
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tan	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	8
"Red—Hung Ka	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tasi	15
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tasi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shan	8
Celery, Chinese—Tung Kan Tasi	8
Chillies Dried—Kam Lap Chia	25
"Red—Hung Ka Chia	10
"Green—Ching Lap Chia	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Lin	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	6
"old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Sak Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Young Shang Tasi	15
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	15
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	25
Must Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	each 15
Okra	15
Onions Bombay—Young Chong Tau	8
"Green—Shang Chong	6
"Shanghai—Sheng-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parsley—Kun Tasi	15
Green Peas—Ching Tan	15
Potatoes, Sweet—Fai Sha	3
"Shanghai—Sheng-hoi Sin Tse	3
"Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tasi	3
"American—Fa Xi Shu Tasi	3
"Fochow—Fochow Shu Tasi	3
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	3
Radicish—Hung Lo Pak Tasi	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	5
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tasi	5
Tomatoes—Yen Ka	6
"Wu Tau	6
Turripi Punki, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
"English—Young Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit	4
"(American)—Kam San hit	4
Water Cress—Sai Young Tasi	12
"Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
"English—Young Kan Choi	6
Tau	6

生口

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation. The Proclamation also gives the following schedule of maximum retail prices for tinned milk and frozen meat being revised up to January 22, 1916.

1. Flour—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
"Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	10
"Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
"Fourth Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	.08
"Fifth Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	37
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.)	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin	35
(e) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	20
Sugar—	
Cube, (in 8 lb. tins), per tin	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	14
Granulated, per lb.	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	13
"No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat—	
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list, and amended in red ink, dated the 21st day of December, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]	
5. Market Produce—(See above)	
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.	
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 4s. in value (excepting those articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 13 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) if made in subsidiary coin may be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.	

菓子

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

STERLING SHARES.

PRICES BY MAIL From SINGAPORE Dated January 19th, 1916.

Nom. Value.	Buyers.	Sellers.
2- Allagar	1/8	2/0
1- Anglo-Java	12/0	14/0
2- Anglo-Malay	9/6	10/6
2- Batang Malaka	2/	2/6
1- Batu Tiga (Selangor)	50/-	60/-
2- Bekoh	2/	2/6
2- Bukit Kajang	37/6	40/-
1- Bukit Lintang	2/3	2/3
2- Bukit Mertajam	100/-	105/-
1- Bukit Rajah	2/7	2/4
2- Bukit Sembawang	30/-	35/-
1- Castlefield (Klang)	3/-	3/3
2- Chersonese (F.M.S.)	7/2	7/2
1- Chimpul	18/6	18/6
2- Cichy	12/-	15/6
2- Pref.	3/-	3/-
2- Consolidated Malay	60/-	65/-
1- Damansara (Selangor)	21/8	23/9
1- Dennistown	4/6	6/-
1- Duff Development	6/-	6/9
2- Edinburgh	41/8	43/9
1- Golconda Malay	9/-	11/-
1- Haleop	1/10	2/3
2- Heawood	50/-	55/-
1- Highlands & Lowlands	60/-	65/-
1- Inch Kenneth	1/7	2/-
2- Jasin	2/-	2/6
2- Kamuning Perak	85/-	90/-
1- Kapar Para	1/6	2/-
2- Kota Tinggi Johore	70/-	75/-
1- Kuala Lumpur	5/-	5/-
2- Laba (F.M.S.)	37/6	42/-
1- Landeron	30/-	35/-
1- Landeron (Java)	40/-	40/-
1- Ledbury	18/6	20/-
2- Linggi Plantations Ord.	6/6	7/3
2- London A. R. and Prod.	35/-	37/6
1- Lumut	40/-	45/-
1- Malacca R. P. Ord.	70/-	75/-
2- Pref.	3/9	4/2
1- Merlimau	17/-	18/-
1- Mount Austin	17/6	19/-
1- Norlanal	2/-	2/3
2- Padang Jawa	30/-	35/6
2- Pataling	4/-	4/8
2- Perak	17/6	20/-
1- Permas	35/-	40/-
1- Pegoh	1/8	2/-
2- Port Dickson	17/-	20/-
1- Rembia Ord.	18/-	20/-
1- Rembia Pref.	10/9	12/6
2- Rubber Plant Invest Trust	110/-	115/-
1- Sarag	10/-	15/-
1- Sapong	75/-	80/-
1- Safield	15/-	22/6
2- Selangor	20/-	25/-
1- Serdayan	17/6	20/-
1- Seremban	21/-	25/6
1- Sheldord	45/-	50/-
1- Sialang	2/3	2/4
2- Singapore Para	2/-	2/3
2- Singapore United	3/6	4/-
2- Straits Settlements (Bertan)	5/8	7/-
2- Sumatra Para	50/-	55/-
1- Sungai Choh	7/-	8/-
2- Sungai Kapar	30/6	32/9
1- Sungai Salak	70/-	74/-
1- Sungai Way	50/-	50/-
1- Tebrau (Johore)	12/-	17/-
1- United Sui Betong	9/6	10/6
2- United Serdang Sumatra	5/3	7/-
2- United Sumatra	17/5	21/-
2- United Temiang	15/-	16/9
2- Valambrosa	15/-	16/9

DOLLAR SHARES.

1 Alor Gajah	3.20	3.50
1 Ayer Kuning	1.35	1.30
1 Ayer Molek	9.00	2.10
1 Ayer Panas	8.00	8.75
1 Bagan	5.00	5.50
1 Bukit Jelutong	.60	.70
1 Bukit Kail	.75	.35
10 Bukit Timah	12.00	—
1 Changkat Serdang	8.00	3.00
1 Glenealy	1.35	1.55
1 Hayer	7.50	8.50
10 Indragiri	10.00	11.00
1 Jeram	1.30	1.45
1 Jimah	.75	.85
1 Kelemak	4.10	4.50
1 Kempas	4.50	4.81
1 Lunas	4.50	4.85
1 Malaka Pinda	1.90	2.10
2 Malakoff	1.90	2.10
1 Mandai Tekong	4.00	4.20
2 Merqui	.70	.80
2 New Se.endah	3.10	3.30
3 Nyalas	2.60	2.90
3 Pajam	4.50	4.80
1 Pantai	15.57	16.50
10 Pulau Bulang \$3.50 pd.	1.40	1.55
1 Punggor	6.00	3.00
5 Radella	.70	.80
2 Sandycroft	.70	.80
2 Sungei Bagan	9.50	10.50
1 Tambak	8.50	9.50
10 Tapah	2.15	2.25
2 Teluk Anson	.80	.90
2 Trafalgar	15.00	15.50
1 Ulu Pandan	9.25	9.75
1 United Malacca	1.00	1.20
1 United Malacca	.50	.60

WRIGHT & HORNEY,

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Vaux Road Central.

Tel. address, Rectitude.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

Redemption of Debenture Issue of 1st January 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Company will in pursuance of the power reserved to it by Clause 2 of the conditions endorsed on the above in series redeem the debentures the number of which are set out underneath at the expiration of six months from the date of this notice, that is to say on the first day of August 1916 at which date all principle and interest will be paid on presentation and surrender of the debentures in question at the Company's Bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The holders of such debentures are requested to present such debentures for payment accordingly, together with all coupons attached thereto to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the 1st day of August 1916 for payment.

Dated this 29th day of January 1916.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART
Acting Secretary.

NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES DRAWN.

18	296	431	769	994	1267
19	297	432	770	995	1273
20	298	433	771	996	1278
21	299	434	772	997	1283
22	300	435	773	998	1288
23	301	436	774	999	1293
24	302	437	775	1000	1298
25	303	438	776	1001	1303
26	304	439	777	1002	1308
27	305	440	778	1003	1313
28	306	441	779	1004	1318
29	307	442	780	1005	1323
30	308	443	781	1006	1328
31	309	444	782	1007	1333
32	310	445	783	1008	1338
33	311	446	784	1009	1343
34	312	447	785	1010	1348
35	313	448	786	1011	1353
36	314	449	787	1012	1358
37	315	450	788	1013	1363
38	316	451	789	1014	1368
39	317	452	790	1015	1373
40	318	453	791	1016	1378
41	319	454	792	1017	1383
42	320	455	793	1018	1388
43	321	456	794	1019	1393
44	322	457	795	1020	1398
45	323	458	796	1021	1403
46	324	459	797	1022	1408
47	325	460	798	1023	1413
48	326	461	799	1024	1418
49	327	462	799	1025	1423
50	328	463	800	1026	1428
51	329	464	801	1027	1433
52	330	465	802	1028	1438
53	331	466	803	1029	1443
54	332	467	804	1030	1448
55	333	468	805	1031	1453
56	334	469	806	1032	1458
57	335	470	807	1033	1463
58	336	471	808	1034	1468
59	337	472	809	1035	1473
60	338	473	810	1036	1478
61	339	474	811	1037	1483
62	340	475	812	1038	1488
63	341	476	813	1039	1493
64	342	477	814	1040	1498
65	343	478	815	1041	1503
66	344	479	816	1042	1508
67	345	480	817	1043	1513
68	346	481	818	1044	1518
69	347	482	819	1045	1523
70	348	483	820	1046	1528
71	349	484	821	1047	1533
72	350	485	822	1048	1538
73	351	486	823	1049	1543
74	352	487	824	1050	1548
75	353	488	825	1051	1553
76	354	489	826	1052	1558
77	355	490	827	1053	1563
78	356	491	828	1054	1568
79	357	492	829	1055	1573
80	358	493	830	1056	1578
81	359	494	831	1057	1583
82	360	495	832	1058	1588
83	361	496	833	1059	1593
84	362	497	834	1060	1598
85	363	498	835	1061	1603
86	364	499	836	1062	1608
87	365	500	837	1063	1613
88	366	501	838	1064	1618
89	367	502	839	1065	1623
90	368	503	840	1066	1628
91	369	504	841	1067	1633
92	370	505	842	1068	1638
93	371	506	843	1069	1643
94	372	507	844	1070	1648
95	373	508	845	1071	1653
96	374	509	846	1072	1658
97	375	510	847	1073	1663
98	376	511	848	1074	1668
99	377	512	849	1075	1673
100	378	513	850	1076	1678

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the above NUMBERED DEBENTURES were drawn on Saturday the 29th January 1916 for redemption on 1st August next as per notice.

The Company is prepared to purchase any of the above drawn debentures before 1st August next on the first day of any intervening month between this date and date of expiration as set forth in such notice.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1916, 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 15th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited, on Monday the 14th February 1916 at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to 14th February both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1916.

NOTICES.

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended) every Domestic Building within the Western Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1916.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSUBISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHI-
NOTANI, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINKEI,
BIBAI and KAWAYAMA Coalfields.

AGENTS FOR
SAKITO AND YUBARI COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOI, KAKATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBOYA, LONDON, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW, PEKING and CANTON.

Cable Address for above: "JIWASAKI."

Codes: AL, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & Co., MANILA—Messrs.
MACONDRAY & Co., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNED & Co.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.
For Particulars, apply to—

K. KATO,
Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on Saturday the 12th February 1916 at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts of the Company to the 31st December 1915, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss a matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 12th February 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1916.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY 12th February 1916 at 2 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU JAPAN PORTS, AND SHANGHAI

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading for counter-signature, and to take delivery of cargo from the Godown.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 1st February, at

COMMERCIAL.

Queensland Gold Returns.

Brisbane, Dec. 11.—The gold returns of Queensland for November were as follows:—Charters Towers crushed 3,500 tons, yield 3,600 ounces; Croydon, 100 tons, 100 ounces; Gympie, 8,100 tons, 3,200 ounces; Mount Morgan, 10,100 ounces. From copper-ores: Ravenswood 400 tons, 400 ounces; other sources 1,100 tons, 900 ounces. Total 18,300 ounces. Dividends paid: Charters Towers \$11,200; Gympie \$50,000.

Shanghai Cotton Market.

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld's Cotton Market Report for the week ending 27th January, 1916, is as follows:—China. Cotton.—We have had another week of small markets, the general range of prices being about 2 to 4 mace lower than last week. Most of the local buyers are justifiably keeping aloof and some of the local mills are reported to be going on short time, and if conditions do not improve I have no doubt but that the movement will become a general one. Arrivals of Cotton still remain poor, and taking the year into consideration same is much below normal. The Yarn market shows no sign of animation whatever, and before any improvement in our Cotton market can be hoped for, we must look for more active and restored confidence in Yarn circles. Tone of the market, Quiet.

New Japanese Competition in China.

An interesting first-hand account of the state of the Bombay cloth market, written by a native merchant has been published in the native paper *Jam-e-Jamshed*. The story is one of the excitements of the first twelve months of war, and it needs no more than a statistical account to show that these have been severe. The balance of goods on hand at the beginning of 1914 was 110,000 packages, and the rise to 132,000 at the end of July gave alarm. But by December the stock in Government godowns had become 170,000 packages, and merchants were holding a further quarter-million of Indian-made goods. Manchester prices fell and Bombay prices fell with them; but the holders of this diamant stock had their hands full, and being in no position to buy at low prices had to be content to sell at them. They, at any rate, reduced the balance to 110,000 packages at the end of July last. Bleached stocks are large still, and Mr. Narandas Purohit tells of losses upon them of from 50 to 100 rupees per case. Such of them as are made for dyeing are unsaleable for want of dyestuffs, and although it is admitted that good profits have been made out of longcloths, little can be done with either nainsocks or mullis. Dyed stocks and prints have fetched prices corresponding with the scarcity of coloured goods, and dealers have by no means lost money upon woolsens, of which some fetch an increase of 33 per cent. Local makes of greys are too cheap to make Manchester goods profitable, and now Japanese greys complicate the case. The latter sell both because they are cheap and because the market likes the finish, and they are cheap partly in virtue of the freights, and also because the Japanese by their system of selling avoid heavy commission. Japanese competition presents a problem to the Bombay mills no less than to Lancashire. An Indian grey drill at 8d. to 9d. per lb. is dogged by a Japanese substitute at sevenpence. A satin is sold at 7½d. for which Indian mills have been used to get 8d. to 8½d., and the Japanese are beginning also to make headway with calendered longcloth closely resembling the articles that form the staple Bombay production. Japanese yarns are obtaining a new prominence in competition with Indian makes in China. Japan had been supposed not to be able to spin the 6's-10's which formed so large a part of Indian trade with China, but news has been received that such yarns have been produced and been exported, and the apparent effect is to cause Japanese enterprises to be taken with a respectful

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

		S-SELLERS		SA-SALES		R-BUYERS		R-ORIGINAL			
STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915. 1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Since 14th May. to now	Since 14th May. to now	
Banks.											
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$81 7/8	130,000	\$125	all	355	July.	700	Oct. 845	dr. 790	c. div.	{ \$23 1/2 at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.											
Antan Insurance Office, Ltd.	415	10,000	\$250	59	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	182 1/4	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	133	Jan.	180	160	{ Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	2915	12,400	\$250	100	84 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$97 1/2	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	265	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/4	Jan.	270	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914.
Fire Insurances.											
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	158 1/2	20,000	\$100	20	360	July	140	Oct.	162	130	{ \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	410	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	420	385	{ \$27 for 1913
Shipping.											
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	124	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	124	45	{ \$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	20 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	189 1/2	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	188	96	{ 6 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1914. a quoted ex 9 p.c. div'n H.K. from 29.9.15 an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined a paid in London 29.9.15 quoted ex div. in H.K. 1.12.15
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	91 1/2	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept. 90 1/2	dr. 82 1/2	dr. 82 1/2	{ Interim of 2 1/2 (Coupon No 25) making 7 1/2 for 1915
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36 1/2	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	39	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.											
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	132	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	134	111	{ \$1 for 1913
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	37	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27 1/2	{ \$3 for 1897
Mining.											
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	30 1/2	1,000,000	\$1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	33 1/2	30 1/2	{ Interim of 1 1/2 account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	330	260,000	\$1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov.	4	3 1/2	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tromps Mines Ltd.	27 1/2	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2	25 1/2	{ 1/2 - Interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspians	38 1/2	795,666	\$1	all	56 1/2	Feb.	21 1/2	Nov.	41	37 1/2	{ 1/2 - Interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.											
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	74	60,000	\$50	all	69	Jan.	73	Nov.	81 1/2	68	{ \$3.5 for year 1914
H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	134 1/2	30,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	88 1/2	57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914
Hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	60	55,700	\$100	all	80	July	50	Dec.	63 1/2	49	{ \$1.50 for year ending 30.4.15
H'kong & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	90	38,000	\$100	all	70 1/2	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2	80	{ Tls. for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.											
Anglo French Lands	194	13,000	\$100	100	128	July	120	Dec.	116	94	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	112	20,000	\$50	50	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	111 1/2	108	{ \$2.5 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	101 1/2	100,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	111 1/2	108	{ \$3 1/2 for year ending 31.12.15
Hobbs Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	54 1/2	120,000	\$10	all	54 1/2	Jan.	47	Nov.	7 1/2	610	{ 45 cts. for year 1914
Shanghai Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40	60,000	\$50	50	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	{ \$3 for 914
Shanghai Lands	107	78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	84 1/2	12,000	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	86	70	{ \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.15
H'kong Central Estates	96 1/2	10,000	\$100	all	103	June	66	Feb.	103	100	{ \$7.00 for year ending 31.12.15
Cotton Mills.											
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	140	20,000	\$100	all	138	July	125	May	180	135	{ Tls. 16 1/2 for year ending 37.10.15
Kung Yik	134 1/2	20,000	\$100	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	17	13 1/2	{ Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.15
Laon Kung Mow	71	80,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	80	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	150	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	105	50	{ Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Yangtze Yachts	150	175,000	\$5	all	—	—	—	—	6 1/2	5 1/2	{ ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.											
China-Borneo Company, Ltd.	104 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	{ 85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	470	50,000	\$5	all	450	July	4	April	4 1/4	4 1/4	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	470	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10.10	8.00	{ 70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	10	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	25	Aug.	34	31	{ \$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	29	40,000	\$5	all	630	Jan.	5	Dec.	11	6.70	{ 50 cts. for 1914.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	104 1/2	400,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	45	39	{ \$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	43 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	190	184	{ Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	180	60,000	\$25	all	25	June	22	Apr.	43 1/2	25	{ Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	31	60,000	\$10	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.90	4.80	{ \$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.60	325,000	\$5	all	64 1/2	Mar.	58	Dec.	42	36 1/2	{ Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1915
Langkats	38 1/2	210,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	1 1/4	June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10	20,000	\$10	all	93	Jan.	75	Dec.	41	80 cts.	{
Do (New)	85 cts.	50,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	{
Philippines L.	4	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	4	4	{ None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	5	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	5	5	{ \$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	20	13,000	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	20	20	{ None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	32	27,723	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6.90	dr. 6 1/2	{ 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	16 1/2	90,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	7	5 1/2	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	6 1/2	31,000	\$5	all	30	June	52	Dec.	29	29	{ 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited	5 1/2	6,000	\$25	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29	6,000	\$25	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ \$1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO 1000 FEB. 2, 1916.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE

Feb. 2nd.

Selling
T/T Bombay 1/11 1/4
Demand 1/11 5/16
30 d/s 1/11 3/8
60 d/s 1/11 1/2
4 m/s 1/11 9/16
T/T Shanghai 73 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight
T/T Singapore 82 1/2
T/T Japan 92
T/T India 144 1/4
Demand India 144 1/2

T/T Bombay 144 1/2
T/T Calcutta 144 1/2
Demand Calcutta 144 1/2
Demand Manila 92 3/4
T/T San Fco & N.Y. 45 1/4
Demand New York 45 1/4
T/T Java 108 1/2
T/T Marks 108 1/2
Demand Germany 269
T/T France 269
Demand Paris 269 1/2

On Haiphong 3 1/4 prem.
On Saigon 3
On Bangkok 79 1/2
Buying
4 m/s L/C 2 1/2
4 m/s D/P 2 1/2
6 m/s L/C 2 1/2
30 d/s Sney & M. 2 1/2
30 d/s San Fco & N.Y. 47 5/8
4 m/s Marks 280
4 m/s France 280
6 m/s France 285

Gold Leaf per oz. \$57.20
Sovereign per oz. \$10.25
Bar Silver per oz. 27
SUBSIDIARY COINS.
Discount per \$100:
Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$17 1/4
Chinese 10 " \$15 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$8 5/8
Hongkong 10 " \$8 1/2

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, COLON, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KOB, MANILA, PANAMA, PEKING, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$2,100,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,460,000

ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened

and FIXED DEPOSITS

received at rates to be ascertained

on application.

N. S. MARSHALL

Manager.

Hongkong 1st July 1915

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, Osaka, San Francisco, Seoul, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods; rates to be obtained on application.

EISEI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.45 AM to 12.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

12.00 AM to 1.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 2.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

2.00 AM to 3.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

3.00 AM to 4.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

4.00 AM to 5.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

5.00 AM to 6.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

6.00 AM to 7.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

7.00 AM to 8.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

8.00 AM to 9.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

9.00 AM to 10.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

10.00 AM to 11.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

11.00 AM to 12.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

12.00 AM to 1.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

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2.00 AM to 3.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

3.00 AM to 4.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

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2.00 AM to 3.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

3.00 AM to 4.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

